

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



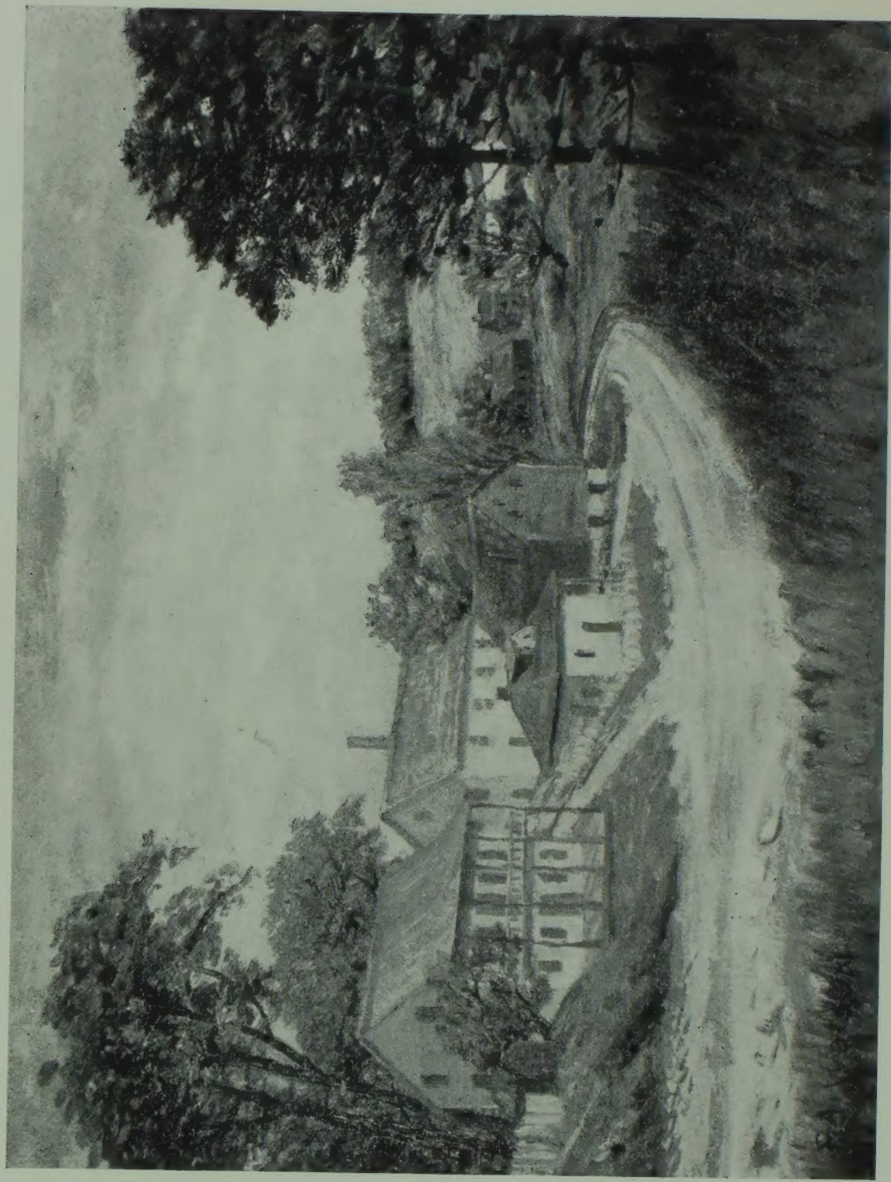
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ANCIENT LANDMARK OF DOON

In foreground are the old Doon Hotel and village store, while in the immediate background is the 103-year-old grist mill. All of these buildings were erected by the founder of Doon, Adam Ferrie.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
1941**



KITCHENER, ONTARIO
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
MARCH 1942

COUNCIL

1941

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. building, Kitchener, on Friday evening, October 24th, 1941. In the absence of the President, Mr. H. W. Brown, the Vice-President, Dr. G. V. Hilborn presided.

During the year the Society was able to print the reports for 1939 and 1940, both of which were well received. The Museum collection has been open to the public and many have availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Museum.

A good beginning has been made in placing on record the historical data as it pertains to the small villages of the County. Sketches of Blair and Doon have been contributed.

We are told that history is unlike science and some other studies in that the learner is distant in time and place from its material. However, it can be contended that there is no place or section of our county that has not a family, a church, a store, a bridge, a road or other landmark with a history worth recording. A wealth of material is to be found in the story of the settlers who came, cleared the land, built homes, made roads, established schools and saw hamlets grow into villages, towns and cities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1941

Receipts:

Balance on hand January 1st, 1941	\$168.53
Sales	14.20
Members' Fees	65.50
Bank Interest	4.31

Grants:

County of Waterloo	\$ 75.00
City of Kitchener	50.00
City of Galt	25.00
Town of Waterloo	25.00
Town of Hespeler	20.00
Town of Preston	10.00
	205.00
	\$457.54

Disbursements:

Binding	\$ 20.00	
Printing	44.21	
1941 Report	75.00	
Postage and Stationery	20.53	
Curator	19.50	
Janitor	12.00	
General Expense	63.63	
		254.87
Balance		\$202.67

Audited and found correct.

E. BREAK, Auditor.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

H. W. BROWN, B.A.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I am compelled to be absent for the first time from an annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society, and particularly as my absence is caused by a rather persistent illness. I have been entirely unable for weeks to make any preparation of a formal address, so I shall have to ask you to accept instead a few preliminary, but none the less necessary, remarks dealing with the past year's activities and the addresses to be presented to you this evening, under the guidance of your able vice-president and your secretary-treasurer.

We have been reasonably successful again this year in making contacts which we hope will be of use to the Society, and we have been able to add somewhat to our museum exhibit. As all the schools in the county have been advised of the existence of our museum, and of the freedom with which the exhibits may be examined and studied, we are glad to report that our visitors are increasing in number, and are showing a greater interest in our efforts to make this a popular and valuable feature of our Society. Visiting the museum has been made easy and profitable for the public, through the good offices of our obliging secretary, who not only presides in the museum each Saturday afternoon, except during the summer holiday season, but who will arrange any other week-day time to suit the convenience of a person or a group.

Thanks to the various municipalities which assisted us with grants, we were able during the current year to reduce to printed form the papers and reports submitted during 1939 and 1940. In addition, we were able to reprint a paper, entitled the Settlement of Waterloo County, given by Mr. Breithaupt recently to the Ontario Historical Society, and reprint part of the William Chewett 1813 map of Upper Canada, and place both in the hands of each teacher in the County of Waterloo. We have now caught up with our printing, but it is well for us to remember that we must supplement the grants spoken of by a generous number of membership fees. The municipalities would like to see that there is a definite personal interest in our Society as well as a general public interest.

My thanks are herewith tendered to those who so readily consented to contribute to this evening's programme. Mr. J.

Boyd Cressman, a former pupil of mine, has written a splendid history of the Mennonites in Waterloo, from which he has condensed the Life of Bishop Benjamin Eby; Mr. R. S. Hamilton, of Galt, has selected from his History of Galt, now under preparation, a history of secondary education in pre-Tassie days; and Miss B. M. Dunham, of the Kitchener Public Library, has condensed her recent admirable Centennial History of the Trinity United Church to a form suitable for our Society's needs and printed records. In addition to these numbers, Mr. Breithaupt will present a paper on Doctor John Scott, first reeve of Berlin and of Waterloo Township and warden of the county; Mr. L. Johannes a history of the Village of Blair; Mr. C. S. Bean a history of Doon, and Mr. W. A. Kinzie a history of the Kinzie Family. The programme will conclude with the usual inspection of the Museum, and with a social hour arranged for by Secretary Fisher, whose efforts in your behalf, and in mine, in what was a difficult year, I hereby gratefully acknowledge.



BISHOP BENJAMIN EBY

J. Boyd Cressman, M.A.

To attempt to write the life sketch of a man of whom so little is known as of Benjamin Eby is always a difficult and hazardous task. We must seek to include all the known facts, even though they may be few. But the interpretation of these facts should follow the line of understatement rather than overstatement. As the late President Eliot of Harvard once said: "As wide an observation of the facts as possible and a just and a limited inference from those facts." It is this "just and limited" inference that I have sought for in this paper on the life of Benjamin Eby. Not only is this in accord with good practice in such matters, but I am firmly convinced that it is in accord with the life of Benjamin Eby himself. There is no doubt that he was a modest man who was careful in his statements. In the one or two instances in which I have made comparisons of his benefactions I have been very brief and have cast no aspersions on any other person.

One word more. Although I have included all the material on the life of Benjamin Eby that I have been able to secure from all sources at my command, I am still hopeful that some time it will be possible to uncover more information about him so as

to corroborate, or correct, or possibly enlarge our conception of him. It is with this sincere wish that I present this paper to the Historical Society of Waterloo County.

Benjamin Eby, the sixth son and eleventh child of Christian Eby and his wife, Catharine Bricker, was born in the old homestead on Hammer Creek, Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1785. Although he received no more than a common school education, he loved books and undoubtedly educated himself as he grew older. As a lad he learned the trade of barrelmaker in his father's cooper shop. His religious nature was shown by his baptism into the Mennonite faith at the early age of nineteen. Two years later he visited Canada on a tour of inspection. On February 25, 1807, he was married to Mary Brubacher. That spring he and his wife left for Ontario. Ezra Eby says that they arrived at Berlin on June 21st. He was now 22 years old. On the last day of June he took possession of his farm. For a little more than two years he devoted his whole time to his farming. Then on Nov. 27, 1809, he was ordained a minister of the Mennonite Church. Almost three years later he was made a bishop in the same body. The following year, and largely through his efforts, the first church house, a log building, was erected. When it was finished, the school was moved into it with Benjamin Eby as teacher, a position which he held for many years. Some time after the death of his first wife in August, 1834, of cholera, he married Mrs. Abraham Erb, widow of the founder of Waterloo. On June 28, 1853, Bishop Eby died, aged 68 years, 1 month, and 26 days.

Benjamin Eby's farm was Lot 2 of the Beasley Tract. It comprised what is now the heart of Kitchener's retail business section and nearly all of the East Ward. Let us trace the boundaries. With the northeast corner of King Street and Ontario Street North as the starting point, the line runs across lots to the corner of Queen and Weber Streets and thence along Weber to Frederick. From here the line follows Frederick Street to the city limits at Edna Street. Thence it follows Edna to the eastern boundary of the present Military Camp No. 10. From this point it runs along the boundary past the eastern edge of the Sheppard School property to the cemetery of the First Mennonite Church. From here it proceeds across King Street and along Cedar Grove Avenue to the Grand River Railway crossing. Thence the line runs to the starting point, cutting across Albert Street just north of Church Street, across Eby Street at the Alma Street intersection, and across Benton Street at the rear of the old post office property. Thus the City Hall, Market

Square, Post Office, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., and most of King Street east of Ontario Street are included. This includes all the municipal buildings and half the retail business section of the modern city of Kitchener. Had his descendants been able to retain this farm, they would be to Kitchener what the Astors are to modern New York. But let us go on to ask what success he enjoyed as a farmer. We can conjecture this only by the record of a few transactions that have come down to us. There are five of these. The first of these was a gift of land for church property. The first gift for this purpose was made in 1810 by Joseph Eby. This was a half acre. In 1816, when the church purchased another acre, Benjamin Eby donated an additional three-quarters of an acre. Others sold to the church; he gave. The second transaction which we wish to note was for a furniture factory. Between 1825 and 1830 two men, John Hoffman and Samuel Bowers, established a furniture factory. After they had appealed in vain to various sources they finally came to Benjamin Eby who readily gave them what they wanted. Thus we see that Bishop Eby was not only interested in the welfare of his church but in the growth and prosperity of the community as well. This transaction too was a gift. The third transaction was in connection with the founding of the first newspaper, *Das Canadische Museum*, in 1835. H. W. Peterson was the publisher. In the first issue of the paper, in an open letter to his friends, Peterson acknowledges his debt to them and to two in particular. "I must conclude with my special and warmest thanks to my oft-proven friends, Benjamin Eby and Jacob S. Schumacher, both of whom, from the moment that I busied myself with the erection of this printery, up to the present time, have come powerfully to my aid with counsel and help." There is no doubt that without the aid of such a wellknown and influential man as Benjamin Eby Mr. Peterson would have had a hard struggle. Not only did Bishop Eby give of his time but he bought two shares in the company at forty dollars apiece, which was a larger risk than anyone else was willing to take. The fourth on our list of transactions was in connection with the building of a cemetery wall in the year 1836. Toward this enterprise he gave \$16.00, the next highest gift being \$4.00. The fifth and the final financial transaction which we wish to note was a purchase of land for himself. From a loose sheet in the April 24, 1845, issue of the *Deutsche Canadier* we learn that in 1833 he made land purchases to the value of \$293.00. What shall we conclude from all this? The first four transactions may be more indicative of his generosity than his wealth. And let it be noted here that if we have made comparisons between his gifts and others (with-

out, however, mentioning other names), it is only for historical purposes that we have done so and because of the meagre information at our disposal. If we interpret the character of Ben Eby correctly, he would have been the last man to have mentioned his gifts to anyone. But the historian must sometimes do what the individual would not have done. As for the purchase of land which he made it is quite possible that he paid for it with inheritance money from his home in Pennsylvania. We do not know. We shall therefore make for him no extravagant claims of financial success. There is no doubt that he and his family were in comfortable circumstances and that he was in a position to help his neighbors and friends when the need arose. For a man of his temperament that would be sufficient.

The very fact that the village was at first known simply as "Ben Eby's" indicates the man's influence. The fact of this name was verified to the writer by Mr. Jacob Stroh of Waterloo, who was born in 1847 and who had an unusually clear and retentive memory. Let us note too that he was "Ben" and not Benjamin to the neighbors. Mr. Stroh also related that he acted as an unofficial magistrate before a government one was appointed. He did not ask for this. People naturally came to him. Probably it was his qualities as a man rather than his position as a bishop that attracted them. Another anecdote comes from Ion Eby, a great-grandson, now living in Kitchener, who relates that in his younger days, while working at his business, he met two old ladies who had known Benjamin Eby. Their family had been his neighbors when they were children. These old ladies said of him: "He was a good man. Without him we would have starved. And we weren't members of his church either." Certainly Benjamin Eby was a good neighbor.

Of his preaching itself we have little record. The fact that he was made a bishop at the early age of 27 means that he was the leading minister of his denomination at that time. As far as outside opinion of him goes we have H. W. Peterson's impression of him in his diary. After his arrival in Berlin he made this note: "Stayed all night at Benjamin Eby's, went with him and his family to the meeting or church. He prayed and preached well. He is a Bishop of the Mennonite Society of Waterloo. He is a good man." Peterson was an educated man, a Lutheran who had come in from Virginia as a lay preacher to his fellow adherents. According to Mr. Stroh he was the first magistrate in the district. A little more evidence on Bishop Eby's preaching is available. An unknown writer in the Berlin Daily Telegraph for May 19, 1906, says that: "His sermons were full of good sense,

very intelligible, lying parallel with the understanding of attentive hearers." Presumably the writer had often heard him. Another tradition concerning his preaching is worth recording. It is that he took his preaching duties so seriously that there were invariably tears in his eyes as he entered the pulpit on a Sabbath morning. From these accounts we may infer that he was the expositor or "teacher" type of preacher who depended more on his thought than his oratory for his effectiveness. He was most certainly a good pastor and visitor. The fact that he built the first church means also that he was somewhat of an organizer. Undoubtedly he was not a spectacular man in any sense of the term but a steady, pleasant, persistent, and probably rather quiet worker. This fits in well with his career as an educator, which began in the annex to the log church in 1818-19 and continued, although not annually, to the 40's. It was during this period that he wrote several books. The first was a New Spelling and Reading Book in 1839. (*Neues Buchstabilir und Lesebuch*). In 1841 he published his best known work, his Brief Church History and Confession of Faith of the Anabaptist Christians or Mennonites. (*Kurzgefasste Kirchengeschichte und Glaubenslehre der Taufgesinnten-Christen oder Mennoniten*). His third and last was his Spelling Book for the first reading exercises. (*Fibel zu den Ersten Lese Uebungen*). As we should expect of a man who was a teacher and author he loved books. This we know in part from the tastefully scrolled markers which appear in his books with the inscription "Benjamin Eby, his book." Then too his educational and religious interests ran beyond his own community. In the collection of his books now owned by Isaac M. Eby, Samuel Street, Kitchener, we note books from Europe. Perhaps the most interesting of these is a book entitled: Sermons at Church Festivals by Herman Reeder of Weyerhof. This book was a personal gift from the author to Bishop Eby. Thus he was in correspondence with his European brethren. Benjamin Eby did not have a parochial mind. He was international in viewpoint.

We come now to the most difficult task of this paper, namely an appraisal of the man himself. We approach it humbly, for Benjamin Eby was a man among men. Certainly he was a modest man, and if we are to do him justice and to honor him we must deal with him modestly. Let us first consider his physical appearance. A number of years ago the writer saw the clerical coat once worn by Bishop Eby on Sabbath mornings. Judging by it he would say that Benjamin Eby was a man about five feet five or six inches tall, and weighing 140 to 150 lbs. Thus he was

not a big man physically. In this he was not like his father whom Ezra E. Eby reports to have been "a large, well-proportioned, and athletic man." No doubt "Bennie" suffered in comparison with his father and from this arose the tradition — "Bennie will never make a farmer, he must become a schoolteacher." (Aus 'em Bennie gebts ka Bauer, er muss Schulmester werre). But there are some other facts to be considered. Let us remember that he made two journeys to Canada on horseback, both of them through a wilderness. These were arduous physical undertakings. Once settled in Ontario he hewed for himself a home in the wilderness, and lived to be 68 years old, an age well above the pioneer average. We recall too that he certainly made a comfortable living for himself and his family and that he was unusually active in community affairs. He may have had a cooper shop, following the trade he learned at home. In consideration of all this let us discard the tradition of his frailty. Rather let us say that he was slim and wiry, that he had a sound body and an active, energetic disposition. From his dealings with his neighbors we know that he had a fine capacity for friendship and a sense of fair play. In his account of Benjamin Eby's funeral, written for the July 7, 1855, issue of the Guelph Advertiser, H. W. Peterson says of the man himself that he was "an Israelite in whom there was no guile, and that he was sincerely pious, humble, exemplary, practical and non-sectarian, and eminently successful in his day and generation." Peterson says that he could truly say this about him. From his activities, as we have noted them, it may not be amiss, even at this day, to add to the picture. His was a many-sided personality. He was an organizer, for he established churches and schools, and encouraged a press and factory. He was modestly successful in his business ventures and was generous in his giving. His donations were invariably marked "paid." He was a teacher and preacher, eloquent but not oratorical, persuading rather by his good judgment than by his language. He was an author of three original books and the compiler of several others. His outlook went beyond the confines of his community, as his letters to Europe testify. Yet his best energies were devoted to his home and community. In this work he was sufficiently open-minded and intelligent to work with all classes without compromising his own beliefs. His influence in the community is shown by the fact that for years the village was known as "Ben Eby's." And finally, the plainness of this name shows the simplicity of the man. His candour and simplicity are undoubtedly the basic elements in his character. A more personal note is struck in an account written by a lifelong friend for the Daily Telegraph,

Berlin, Ontario, May 19, 1906. This friend says: "He was a person of unblemished character, naturally of a sweet and gentle disposition, friendly and obliging, always ready to serve his friends in any way that he could by his interest and authority. This he did freely and generously. Not proud or haughty, but serious in giving good counsel, and greatly esteemed for his integrity by all ranks and denominations. All very much desired his company and wholesome conversations. His sermons were full of good sense, very intelligible, lying parallel with the understanding of attentive hearers."

Perhaps we may close with the words that Hamlet spoke about his father:

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."



THE HISTORY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN GALT

Part I—the Howe Regime, by R. S. Hamilton B.A.

The first 40 years of the nineteenth century were especially difficult ones for the pioneers in Upper Canada. The entire country was practically an unbroken forest, and the settlers were concentrating their every effort towards providing homes for themselves and their families in the wilderness. Difficulties and hardships, of which their successors experienced relatively little, were faced with determination and courage and triumphs were won as a result of which benefits are being reaped today.

True to the traditions of their forefathers, the settlers—mostly from Scotland—were not unmindful of the better things of life, education and religion. Their personal interest and appeal soon found response in the Legislature, also in the churches abroad. As a result, the former established schools of various types, which were assisted by Government grants in land and money. One type of school designated as Public or Grammar school was established and one such placed in each of the eight districts into which Upper Canada was divided at that time. The especial purpose of these schools was to provide the sons of gentlemen with a classical education. They were to be patterned after the great English schools, such as Harrow and Rugby. As provided in the educational act, each school was to have five trustees, appointed by the crown. The headmaster was to receive 100 pounds from the treasury, such amount to be augmented by fees paid by the pupils.

Due to the increase in population, the number of these schools advanced from eight to thirteen. However, they did not meet the needs of the common people, so, in 1816 the Legislature passed an act establishing Common schools. These schools increased very rapidly in number and by 1838 there were 651 of them distributed through Upper Canada.

Information relating to the establishing of schools in Galt and vicinity is somewhat indefinite. On page 89 of James Young's "History of Galt and Dumfries" he says, "The establishment of schools through the settlement proceeded slowly at first. After much time and trouble spent over the matter it is impossible to say with absolute certainty who was the first teacher in Galt or in what building the first teaching took place."

"The first school erected by the villagers was the result of a "Bee" and was a diminutive log building situated where the vacated Merchants Bank now is (1880). Miss Dobbryn of Garafraxa is said to have been the first teacher in it. Some time after this the late Mr. James Dixon, Sr., commenced a school in a little log building at the west end of the bridge. Mr. Dixon had been a teacher in Scotland at a place called the "Crag" up the Yarrow River. The first permanent school house in Galt was a rough-cast, one-roomed building at the head of Main St. erected in 1832.

Its first teacher was James Milroy (1832-1856. Its second teacher was William McColl (1856—) and its third was John Gowinlock who held the position for many years.

In Dec. 1850, the Provincial Board of Education made an offer to transfer the Grammar school at Palermo to Galt on condition that the citizens would provide a sufficient sum to defray half of the expense of a school house. The Board also offered to pay 75 pounds a year towards the principal's salary. The same offer was made to Brantford, but Galt's claim was considered superior to that of Brantford, and in 1851 an official communication was received from the Government announcing the transfer of the school from Palermo to Galt. The local trustees, with Dean Boomer as chairman, at once took steps to provide the necessary accommodation and to secure a principal. On Jan. 14, 1852, there appeared in the local paper the following advertisement: "Galt Grammar School. Michael C. Howe, A.B., Scholar of T.C.D. Master. The trustees of this Institution having secured the services of Mr. Howe whose attainments are of

the highest order, beg leave to acquaint the parents and guardians of children who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages that it will be opened (D.V.) for the reception of pupils on Monday, February 2nd. The school will be held for the present in the Town Hall and classes will immediately be formed to prepare for the Examinations in Upper Canada College and for scholarships in Trinity College and the University. Terms—For Classics and English, \$4.00 per quarter; for English alone, \$3.00 per quarter."

As advertised, the school opened, on Feb. 2nd, in the upper storey of the Town Hall, popularly known as Noah's Ark. Eight students, all boys, answered the first roll call. But as time went on the number of students slowly increased, until in Mr. Tassie's time, it became necessary to employ more than one teacher. The accommodation, including equipment, was of the crudest and most meagre kind and this in a measure may have influenced Mr. Howe's course of action in resigning his position within one year.

Mr. Howe is described by contemporaries as an athletically-built, fine-looking gentleman, in the prime of life, fitted to inspire youths with confident leadership. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He came to Galt furnished with testimonials of high classical scholarship. He stood high in the estimation of his Alma Mater, which conferred upon him the honorary title of LL.D. One of his students wrote of him in after years: "His scholarship was outstanding in Greek and Latin. His depiction of the adventures of Ulysses in the original Greek and his narration of the victories of Julius Caesar on the battlefield in the original Latin were triumphs of oratorical effort."

In the issue of the Galt Reporter of Jan. 21st, 1853, the following statement occurs: "Mr. Howe, Master of the Galt Grammar School, delivered his promised lecture on "The Study of History" in the Town Hall, Galt, on Wednesday night, to a most attentive and gratified audience. We are certain the public will bear us out in saying that a more useful, instructive and philosophical view of history, its purposes, epochs, transitions and objects never was placed in so short a time and in such lucid language and arrangement before a Canadian audience as Mr. Howe's lecture on Wednesday night placed before the inhabitants of Galt. It was a treat of the highest description."

Unfortunately his scholarship was offset by shortcomings and eccentricities that militated against his success as a teacher

in Galt. He was spoken of as a hearer of lessons, rather than as a teacher. He lacked energy in the performance of his duties, except in the manipulation of the rawhide to enforce obedience and to punish infractions of the rules of the school. All subjects that he taught he handled in a desultory and unsatisfactory manner. Moreover he was an inordinate user of snuff during and out of school hours, a practice that did not elevate him in the opinion of his students.

Such were the criticisms that were levelled at his pedagogical methods and conduct. That these criticisms were correct we have no means at our command either to corroborate or deny but we do know that after his retirement from Galt in 1853 he made good in his scholastic career. Immediately after leaving Galt he was appointed co-examiner with Dr. McCaul of Toronto University and at the same time headmaster of Toronto Grammar School which positions he filled with great distinction for several years. His retirement from the latter position was attended with many expressions of regret by his students and by the officials of the school. Personal circumstances required his going to Australia, where he spent the rest of his life.

We append to this short sketch of Mr. Howe a pen-picture of a schoolroom scene in the Town Hall in which Mr. Howe was the central figure. This was written by one of his pupils who later on in life became a wellknown classical master and an outstanding educationalist in Ontario.

"Looking back through the haze of nearly half a century the picture of that schoolroom that most often presents itself to memory's vision is that of the Doctor (Howe) in his arm chair near the middle of the room with a class of older boys ranged along a bench and facing him at a distance of a few feet, the Doctor, who even with his glasses was very near-sighted, with his book lying open on his knees and an open newspaper before and very close to his face, and evidently much more interested in the contents of the paper than in the lessons for the class. At intervals the paper is slowly lowered, a few questions asked, and some comments made or sentence passed on some delinquent. Then the Doctor refreshes himself with a pinch of snuff and returns to his paper in search of another article or item of interest. Meanwhile the boys who also have their books on their knees, carefully closed of course while the Doctor is questioning the class, cautiously reopen them and then, with one eye on the book and the other on the paper, prepare for the next set of questions."

HISTORY OF BLAIR

J. Johannes

In the year 1800 three townships of the later County of Waterloo were part of the Grand River Indian lands, a territory twelve miles in width, with the river approximately its centre line, extending from Lake Erie to Fergus. This territory had been granted in 1782 by Governor Haldimand to the Six Nation Indians, allies of the British in the Revolutionary War.

Upwards from the forks of the river, now Paris, the territory had been divided into blocks 1, 2, 3 and 4. Block 2 was the first on the Grand River to be taken up for settlement. Hither came in the spring of 1800 Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, brothers-in-law, two sturdy adventurous farmers from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, who with their families had left their native country in the fall of 1799, crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock ferry and had stayed over winter with compatriots who had preceded them. Later in 1800 three more families came from Lancaster County and in 1801 seven more families came.

During 1802 a large group of Mennonites came from Pennsylvania to Ontario in order that they might live under British laws. Among them were two sturdy pioneers, Sam and John Bricker, who were the first to settle the Beasley Tract of which Blair is now a part. The earliest name of this village was "Shinglebridge" which was named thus, due to an old wooden bridge that spanned the Grand River. The bridge had a shingled roof. Later the village was named Carlisle. The present name, Blair, was given in honour of Adam Johnston Fergusson Blair who was an early settler.

In the year 1808 Daniel and Jacob Erb decided to build both a grist mill and a saw mill in the village, the location of the mill being on the Galt-Blair road where the present ice house is located. These mills were sold to Henry Bechtel at a later date. In 1840 a canal and wooden flume were built from the Scherer dam to the Willson dam. Greater water power was the outcome.

James Fenwick had a water power plant and generator for developing power in the present M. W. Kirkwood property. From here Preston received its street lighting power. Fred Milatz was the man in charge of maintenance. John Scherer had a second power plant where he manufactured incandescent lights for Preston homes. He later had a scale factory. The old

stone building, formerly a saw mill and now owned by Norma Werlich, is the landmark of the former home of Preston power for lighting homes.

In the year 1859 the grist mill was sold to Henry Aaron Bechtel who in the year 1875 sold it to Henry McNally, Angus McNally, Oliver Clemens and Moses Eschelman. This group converted the building into a woollen mill, and operated it for many years. A number of years later the machinery was sold to a North Bay concern. This building is at present utilized as an ice house, owned by F. I. Willson. The Kirkwood property was also used for several other industries, namely as a distillery, a tannery, and later a fish hatchery that turned out as many as half a million fry a year, the fish being brook and California trout. The distillery was operated by Thomas Reid, the tannery by Henry Bechtel, and the hatchery by Fred Clare, Charles Beck and John Fox.

There also was a second grist mill built by Samuel Bowman in the year 1846. The spikes used in the erection of the building were hand-made and were six or eight inches in length. Miss Lida Bowman of Preston is in possession of one of these spikes. In 1866 this mill was sold to Peter Shirk, who in turn sold it to John and Jacob Detweiler, and in 1884 Allan Bowman became the owner. This mill was an exception, since the water was used twice for power; first through the mill, then by wire cable transmission, returning double power from a second dam some distance away. Moving pictures of this double water power system were shown throughout Canada, this being one of the two left in Canada. Later on Allan Bowman sold this mill to Jacob Hilborn who in 1905 sold it to his son, Joseph Hilborn. The old building was burned to the ground several years ago and has now been replaced, the present mill being owned and operated by J. A. Hortop.

A Mr. Ashton settled near Blair and built a brewery for private use. Later this property was sold to the late Matthew Wilks. The estate is owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, a daughter of the late Matthew Wilks. The farm, known as Cruickston Stock Farm, was once famous for race horses. The stable was known all over the world as a prize winning stable.

The first school in the county was established in Blair. It was located on the Galt-Blair road. Later on the school was moved to the present residence of Amos Reeves, and still later traded locations with the Baptist congregation for the present site, the Baptists using the Reeves residence. The only other

church was the New Mennonite Church, which is now the Blair Union Sunday School Hall.

The first meeting to be held in the county in connection with agriculture took place in the Blair Hotel. The owner and builder of the hotel and store was J. Lamb. The store was later operated by Hugh Thompson and George Johannes, and the hotel by M. Jantz and Isaac Hertel. Hugh Thompson, George Johannes and George Fischer also operated the blacksmith shop for years. Other shops that operated were Bechtel's cooper shop, Isaac Kay's blacksmith shop, Frank and Jack Beattie's wagon shops.

Nine trains a day travelled through Blair. The traffic was heavy on the line built 69 years ago, from the Aaron Good farm through Blair to Galt. Previous to that, the train travelled to Preston from Doon across the river near the Aaron Good farm. The bridge was removed by the spring floods which helped to make Blair famous.

In the year 1804 the Blair Cemetery was started when John Bricker's eight-year-old son died, his body being brought to Blair for interment. Mr. Bricker's residence was at the farm now owned by Ferdinand Kauk, Doon. This cemetery is considered the oldest in the county. It is nicely located, the scenic beauty surrounding being unsurpassed.

George Tilt was the implement dealer and cattle drover, as well as Waterloo Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace.



HISTORY OF DOON

Clive S. Bean

The village of Doon, in Waterloo County, had its origin in the year 1834 with the purchase by Adam Ferrie, Jr., of a farm of 300 acres. One hundred acres of this farm were cleared and on it was a good dwelling house, large barns and an old mill on a never-failing stream which ran through the centre of the property.

The farm included what is now the village of Doon and here Adam Ferrie, Jr., when a comparative youth, planned and executed what was then one of the largest undertakings in Canada, Doon Mills, now Doon; in fact it was a town in minia-

ture, situated on the right bank of the Grand River some six miles from Berlin (now Kitchener). This undertaking, on which many thousands of dollars were expended, included a grist mill, said at the time to be one of the largest in Western Ontario, distillery, saw mill, cooperage shop, tavern, store, blacksmith shop, kiln, and workmen's houses, all of which was financed by his father, Hon. Adam Ferrie, a Scottish business man of great wealth who came to Canada in 1829.

The land was originally part of what is known as the Bean Tract, comprising 3,600 acres and bought on July 18th, 1800, by John Bean, forefather of the Bean families of Waterloo County, including the sites of Doon and New Aberdeen. On the same day George Bechtel, forefather of the Bechtel families of the district, also procured 3,100 acres touching the Bean Tract and extending to within a mile and a half of the city of Kitchener (then Berlin).

Adam Ferrie, Jr., first located in what is now the town of Preston, about the year 1832. Here he built a large store and warehouse and, in partnership with Thos. H. Mackenzie, carried on a thriving business. He, however, wished to enlarge it by the erection of a grist mill and endeavored to secure the water privilege and land near the Grand River, then owned by John Erb, Jr. His efforts to obtain them proving futile, he looked elsewhere for the investment of the funds at his disposal. He selected an old saw mill with a good water power about four miles from Preston, purchased it, sold his store to his partner and came to this place, naming it Doon. He later left the village, his brother Robert assuming the management of the various enterprises.

Doon, the name given the village founded by Adam Ferrie, Jr., is the name of a river and lake in Ayrshire, Scotland. It first appeared as Logh Done, about 1300 and one writer suggests its derivation from the Gaelic, Irish and Old English "Dun" a hill.

One of the landmarks of the village is the old mill, an imposing structure in its day, it having been built in 1839, 102 years ago. The formidable task of building the dam across the stream to secure the necessary water power to operate the mill and other undertakings, is described in detail by Hon. Adam Ferrie, father of Adam Ferrie, Jr., in his autobiography. He has this to say of the project:

"Adam, from his boyhood, had a mechanical turn of mind, and he was anxious to erect new mills on the old site. The great difficulty was to make a dam across the stream from bank to bank. The front of the dam was built of hewn stone with a wide cart road behind it and the embankment to slope to the bottom of what was to form the lake or reservoir at an angle of forty-five degrees. The width of this immense mound was four hundred feet. The expense of building and filling was enormous. When it was finished the water was let in and it formed a lake, now known as Willow Lake, a quarter of a mile long. Not a leak appearing, it was thought safe to proceed with the building of the mills for flour, barley and oatmeal, and saw mill and distillery. These were all built in hewn rubble work.

"About 1840, after the dam and mills had been finished and were in operation, the water in the reservoir had worked into a bed of quicksand on the south side of the dam, carrying it away. When the men were going to breakfast they discovered a little water oozing out of the bank beneath the dam like a very small spring and in less than half an hour it burst out with such force as to level all that side of the dam and carry away in its course the fine stone built distillery, houses, trees, and everything. Ten minutes completely emptied the lake which it had taken seventy hours to fill with a large stream running into it. The ice on the Grand River, just below the works, although about twenty inches thick, was broken up from bank to bank and carried down stream about a mile where it was piled to an incredible height along with the roofs and woodwork of the buildings.

"In order to prevent the mills being kept idle from six to eight months while repairs were going on, a temporary dam was made up the glen and a water race dug along the bank of sufficient height to feed the mill race. To make sure the like should never happen again my son dug low down from bank to bank and drove two rows of wooden piles into the ground, six feet apart, each log tongued in the same manner as our wharves are, and puddled. So strong was the new work that judges thought it might have resisted the prodigious body of water without the breastwall and mound which was about thirty feet thick. As all the woodwork is deep under water and free from the atmosphere, it will last for ages and the puddling will never decay. The expense of this was very great, independent of the new distillery and other buildings."

About fifty years ago the old mill property came into pos-

session of Jacob Cluthe. The building was, for some years, used as a shoddy mill by Mr. Cluthe but was destroyed by fire some thirty-eight years ago, only the walls now remaining.

The two sons of Hon. Adam Ferrie, Adam, Jr. and Robert, both located in this district and proved themselves citizens of the highest integrity. Adam, as we have seen, planned the village of Doon, and among the streets showing on early maps are Richmond, Beck, Victoria, Craig and Roos.

Robert Ferrie also had a distinguished career, serving as a member of Parliament for South Waterloo for some years. When in Doon he lived in the commodious home built by his father for him and now owned and occupied by Lawrence Cluthe. Mr. Cluthe's parents and family previously resided in the dwelling for many years. The place is now known as Willow Lake, being a popular summer resort operated by Lawrence Cluthe.

Hon. Adam Ferrie, the father of Adam and Robert Ferrie, also served in Parliament while a resident of Montreal and was one of Canada's most distinguished citizens. Doon was one of his places of residence, the Homer Watson home having been built by him for his own use although he was able to spend very little time here. Prior to coming to Canada in 1829, Hon. Adam Ferrie was a leading citizen of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, especially interesting himself in the cause of the common people. On his return to that city following an absence of some years, the citizens accorded him the freedom of the city, in recognition of the public service he had rendered the municipality while a resident there.

He passed away at Hamilton where he latterly resided. His son, Colin, was the first Mayor of Hamilton. His grandson, R. B. Ferrie, who was a son of Robert Ferrie, still lives in Hamilton and is in his 82nd year. He is the best known cricketer in Canada, being one of the few men to bowl out the great English cricketer, Grace. It is to him that the writer is indebted for the information concerning the Ferrie family and their activities.

UPPER DOON

While the undertakings of the Ferrie family were located in what is now known as Lower Doon, other settlers, some of whom came from Pennsylvania and New York States, established industries in Upper Doon, that part of the community being known as Tow Town from the fact that tow was used in

the flax mill of Perine Bros., while another section was called Oregon.

One of the very substantial industries of the place for many years and which gave employment to a large number of hands, was that of Perine Brothers, established about the year 1856. They erected the first flax mill in the Dominion of Canada at Doon, and also branch mills at Floradale and Conestogo. The mills were first carried on by Moses Billings Perine and Joseph Southward Perine under the name of Perine Brothers, the mill making all kinds of twine and rope from the flax. After the death of Joseph Perine, his brother, M. B. Perine, who was the first of the brothers to locate here, continued the business under the name of M. B. Perine and Company which later became the Doon Cordage Company. In later years, following the passing of M. B. Perine, it was carried on as a joint stock company, subsequently being taken over by Hartman Krug of Kitchener, one of the largest stockholders. The plant, now known as Doon Twines Limited, some years afterwards was moved to the city of Kitchener in order to facilitate the conduct of its business.

Another pioneer in the community, prominently identified with its activities, was James Watson, grandfather of the late Homer Watson, R.C.A., Canada's famous landscape painter, and his sister, Phoebe A. Watson, who still lives here.

James Watson was of Scottish descent, coming to Canada from New York State where he first settled. Locating in Delhi, Ontario, he later, with his young wife, travelled by ox-team through the trackless forests to this place in the early years of the last century. With prophetic vision he chose the one locality which had the best water power and built the first saw mill near his newly-erected dwelling. This was in Upper Doon about a mile from where some years later the Ferrie Mills were built in Lower Doon.

He next started a woollen mill where cloths and yarns were made. It was located across the creek from his home and was run by an upper dam, the water passing through his property on its way to the lower dam. The water power generated also served to operate another saw mill he had built on the lower dam. The mill was later used as a pail and stave factory.

Ransford Watson, father of Homer Watson, took over the mills of his father about the year 1858 and operated them until his death in 1861.

It is said that at one time there were five dams in the vicinity of Doon which added much to the picturesqueness of the countryside.

The Watson woollen mill was subsequently acquired by David Cole who was later joined in the business by Herman Cole and Joshua Peddar, it being operated under the name of Peddar and Cole. It later came into the hands of James Huber who operated a shoddy mill in the building which was afterwards destroyed by fire. Mr. Huber, prior to this, carried on a glue factory and shoddy mill in the former Ferrie mill building which had been acquired by Jacob Cluthe.

Doon, which is beautifully situated, was a fitting environment for Canada's internationally known landscape artist, Homer Ransford Watson, who was born across the road from his grandfather's home in Doon on January 14th, 1855. His marriage to Roxana Bechtel in 1881 took place shortly after the sale of his famous painting, "The Pioneer Mill." This was bought by Lord Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, at the opening exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, founded by Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise in 1880. The painting now hangs in Windsor Castle, having been presented to Queen Victoria by her daughter, Princess Louise, wife of Lord Lorne.

In the gallery erected by Mr. Watson some thirty-five years ago as an addition to his home, is to be seen much of his finest work. It houses one of the largest, if not the largest one-man collection of paintings in Canada.

Lovers of art in this Dominion as well as in the United States and other lands, have expressed an earnest desire to see the memory of this distinguished artist perpetuated by the preserving of his century-old home with its notable paintings, as a memorial to this eminent Canadian who has brought such honor to his native land.

Then, too, the home contains exquisite pieces of hand-painted china, the work of his sister, Phoebe A. Watson, curator of the Homer Watson Art Gallery, and who has attained distinction by her outstanding artistry.

It is interesting to note that the Watson home, built over 100 years ago by Hon. Adam Ferrie, was one of three residences he had in Canada. He utilized it on occasional visits to Doon but it was occupied most of the time by his manager, Mr. Strang.

A magnificent elm, said to be over 100 years old and called the "Watson" elm, still stands at the corner of the property.

Among those actively identified with the business interests of Doon was John Tilt who operated several brickyards in Oregon which was part of Upper Doon. He was also interested in the Watson woollen mills. Following the death of Ransford Watson the machinery was acquired by Mr. Tilt, Graham Watson and a Mr. Addsett and removed to New Dundee where the business was continued.

Another industry was the carriage works of Benj. Baer, which he built about the year 1890, Mr. Baer also constructing a row of houses for his workmen.

The veteran shoemaker, William Thoms, was active in business in Doon prior to the turn of the century. In those days practically all shoes were made to measure and he, with several other shoemakers he employed, was busy making shoes for the citizens of the district. Mr. Thoms moved his business to Kitchener some forty years ago since which time he has been known as the "cycling shoemaker" from the fact that he daily goes to the city on his wheel. In the course of that period he has travelled over 140,000 miles on his bicycle. Although in his 88th year he still uses this mode of travel in getting to his place of business and has followed his trade for over seventy years.

With such a flourishing community in the early days adequate railway facilities were essential. The Grand Trunk, about the year 1865, built a railway from Berlin (now Kitchener) to Preston, it being necessary to traverse a bridge between Preston and Blair. This was swept away by a flood in 1870. An agitation then arose in Galt for railway connection with Kitchener, Galt voting the sum of \$25,000 to secure the road. A requirement was that one train a day at least was to be run. The railway was built on the west side of the Grand River to avoid erecting a bridge and Doon thus secured railway facilities. The first station master was James Thompson. Subsequently the railway discontinued passenger service to Doon and in recent years bus lines provide transportation to outlying cities and towns. A freight service has been continued.

When the land was being surveyed by the Grand Trunk for a railway in the fifties there were high hopes among the citizens of Doon that it would find a place on the main line. In that event it was thought that the County Court House might be located here. Everyone speculated in real estate as a result. Streets

were laid out and lots sold. But it was not to be. The railway went through Berlin (now Kitchener) and that place immediately began to expand, benefitting to a marked degree from direct railway connection. Doon remained quite a live community for some years but its industries gradually declined and went out of existence or moved away. Today none remain.

The railway line from Galt to Kitchener, built on the west side of the river, proved one of the best paying portions of the Grand Trunk Railway. A train called the Dutch Mail, was one of the most popular trains then going to Toronto. As many as four trains a day went to that city.

Doon had two hotels in the early days of the village. The first was located on the former Ferrie property near the Ferrie grist mill. It is a frame structure and in recent years has been used as a barn by its present owner. The second hotel was situated on the old Jamieson property on the site of the present village store. This hotel was later sold by Mrs. Jamieson and replaced, across the road, with a substantial brick structure erected about the year 1890. Some years ago it was acquired by the late J. W. Green and is being used as a private dwelling.

Long established churches in the village are the Presbyterian and the United, the latter being the former Methodist Church.

The Presbyterian Church was opened for worship Dec. 31st, 1854, the first move towards its organization having been made in 1853 when plans were formulated to erect a church. The site for the edifice was donated by Robert Ferrie, son of Hon. Adam Ferrie, whose family had large interests here. Robert Ferrie, who resided in Doon, also contributed a large amount towards the erection of the church which cost approximately 1,211 pounds, the pound at that time being valued at about \$4.00.

The Doon congregation was not in a position to support a permanent minister and on Oct. 25th, 1855, an arrangement was made with New Hope (now Hespeler) when a charge with two appointments was created. In 1856 the two congregations extended a call to Rev. Thos. Hodgskin who became the first minister of the church. After 1861 Doon and Hespeler were under the care of the Guelph Presbytery which arrangement is still in effect. On Oct. 11th, 1892, Hespeler became self-supporting and Doon was joined with Preston, which arrangement still continues. Rev. H. G. Cleghorn of the Preston church is the pres-

ent incumbent, having been inducted May 2nd, 1940. The church holds one service a Sunday, and recently observed its 88th anniversary.

The other church to be erected in Doon some years later was the Methodist, now the United Church. It was built in 1868 or 73 years ago. The site was donated by William Allen, one of the pioneers of the district. Mr. Allen with five other Methodists, furnished the funds to erect the church, each contributing one-sixth of the money required. The congregation, not being sufficiently large to maintain a permanent minister, was first linked with Preston for a period of some thirty years after which it became associated with Lincoln Avenue Church, Galt. The Doon church entered into the union of the three churches, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational in 1925 and has since been one of the United churches of the district. The present minister is Rev. C. F. Tilbury of Lincoln Avenue Church, Galt. Service is held once a Sunday.

Both churches have been erected on a height of land in Lower Doon overlooking the countryside.

Followers of the Christadelphian faith also had a church in Doon a half century ago, also located in Lower Doon. Many of its members subsequently removed to other communities or passed away so that services were discontinued. The building was then sold and it is being used as a summer residence.

Robert Ferrie, a member of the Presbyterian Church, also donated the land for the Doon cemetery which is utilized by the community generally. Adjoining it is the Bean-Kinzie cemetery where many of the pioneers of the community are buried.

The Doon Public School was erected in 1877, Mary Hannah Slee (Mrs. Hugh Wallace) being the first teacher. Another of the early teachers was Berah Bechtel (Mrs. R. O. Dobbin) of Waterloo. Prior to the erection of the school two citizens, Mr. Reece and Mr. Burkholder, took private pupils as it was too far for the children to go to the school at Blair.

Mr. Reece was also the postmaster of the village in the early years.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN FAMILY NAMED KINSEY

A. J. Fries

JACOB KINTSING, a native of the Palatinate or of Switzerland, who came to Pennsylvania in 1737, was the ancestor of all the German speaking family (who later spelled the name Kinsey) in Bucks and Montgomery Counties and whose descendants are now widely scattered over the United States and Canada.

He was probably the JACOB KINTZEN, whose name appears on the list of passengers on the ship "Andrew's Galley" which arrived in Philadelphia, September 24, 1737, on which date he was qualified by taking the oath of allegiance to the English Crown, prescribed by the Act of Pennsylvania Assembly of 1727.

He settled in Rockhill Township, where he married Katharine, daughter of Johannes Freed, and thereby acquired 200 acres of land on the Ridge Road, near the present village of Almont.

This tract was part of the Manor of Perkasio, a Proprietary Manor of 10,000 acres, laid out to the Penn family, of which 400 acres were allotted to Margaret Fraeme, daughter of William Penn, the great founder, who had married Thomas Fraeme.

Thomas Fraeme and Margaret, his wife, by deed dated September 31, 1735, recorded at Philadelphia in Deed Book F, Vol. 8, page 318, granted the 400 acres to Johannes Friedt. This Johannes Friedt died without disposing of said tract, and by deed dated October 27, 1747, Christiana Freed, the widow of Johannes Henry Freed and Anna, his wife, Peter Freed and Barbara, his wife, JACOB KINZIG and Katharine, his wife, and Peter Roth and Mary, his wife, "the said Henry, Peter, Katherine, and Mary, being the residuary heirs of the said Johannes Friedt, (alias John Freed)" conveyed the whole four hundred acres unto John Freed, another son of the said Johannes.

John Freed and Maria, his wife, of the Townships of Skipack and Perkiomy, now Montgomery County, by deed dated May 11, 1748, recorded at Doylestown in Deed Book No. 23, page 279, conveyed to JACOB KINZIG, of Rockhill, yeoman, 200 acres of the 400 acre tract. It was a parellogram, 120 perches

Footnote. Article contributed by W. A. Kinzie, Brantford. One branch of the family came to Canada and settled at Doon in 1800. Ancestors are buried in the Kinzie-Bean Cemetery.

wide on northeast and southwest lines and 283 perches long, lying along the Ridge Road at the location of the "New Jerusalem Church of the Associate Lutheran, Reformed and Mennonist Congregation" near Almont, which church stands on one acre of land given for a Mennonite Church and graveyard by John Kintsing, son of Jacob and Katharine. Five acres additional were conveyed to the trustees of this congregation of which John Kinsey Jr. was one, by George Getman, April 9, 1842 (Deed Book No. 68, page 109.)

JACOB KINTSING (or Kinzig, as he seems to have signed his name) died intestate prior to 1769, leaving a widow, Katharine, who subsequently married Henry Reibert, and two daughters, Mary, who married Henry Kraut and Catharine, who died under age, unmarried, and a son, John.

Henry Kraut and Mary, his wife, by deed dated May 4, 1769, granted and released all their right interest and claim in and to the said 200 acres of land to "John Kinsey, alias Kintzing," only son of the said Jacob and Katharine (Freed) Kinzig. (See Deed Book No. 23, page 281), and Henry Reikert and Catharine, his wife, (late widow of Jacob Kintzing, deceased) for the sum of five shillings by Indenture dated June 5, 1769, released unto John Kintzing "all manner of action or actions of power in the within described piece of land, containing two hundred acres and allowance." This release was doubtlessly entered on the back of the deed from Kraut and wife, but is recorded in Miscellaneous Book No. 1, page 65.

JOHN KINSEY, (as he seems to have written his name in later life) probably lived all his life on the farm at Almont. He, however, purchased other land in Rockhill. By deed dated April 2, 1792, Deed Book No. 26, page 383, Peter Moyer of Rockhill and Salome, his wife, conveyed to John Kintzig, of the same place, yeoman, eight acres in Rockhill.

By deed dated April 10, 1818, Deed Book No. 46, page 471, he conveyed unto his son, Abraham, 152 acres of the 200 acre homestead for the consideration of 1,710 pounds, to be paid in yearly instalments of 55 pounds. On the same date he entered into Articles of Agreement with Abraham concerning the land conveyed, which is entered of record following the deed. This agreement is in substance as follows:

"WHEREAS the said John Kinsey has by deed bearing even date herewith confirmed unto his said son, Abraham Kinsey,

farmer, 152 acres and 43 perches of land and Abraham has agreed to pay the consideration money therefor in the following manner — 55 pounds on April 10, 1819, 55 pounds on April 10, 1820, 55 pounds on April 10, 1821 and continue in payments of 50 pounds each year until the whole is paid. What remains unpaid in three years after the decease of the said John Kinsey, the said Abraham agrees to pay interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum and it is covenanted that the said John Kinsey shall during his natural life have sole use of that part of the house he now occupies on the premises conveyed with the privileges in the kitchen, cellar and barn and Abraham shall deliver unto him one-third of the produce of above plantation yearly in goods or otherwise. The one acre adjoining land of Jacob Senn, deceased, is reserved and Abraham stands bound in the sum of 3,420 pounds to perform these tenets. The bond also appears of record.

By deed dated August 13, 1827, Deed Book No. 54, page 552, Abraham Kinsey and Susanna, his wife, re-convey to John Kinsey Sr., the father, 81 acres and 73 perches of the 152 acres above mentioned for a consideration of 1,010 pounds with privilege to draw water from a mill dam on the premises and privileges of moving a workshop and getting stone for the building of a new barn.

John Kinsey had eight years previously to the date of the deed to Abraham made his will hereafter recited by which he had devised his plantation to his son, Abraham, and, in the subsequent settlement of the estate in 1829-1831, this tract of 81 acres was treated as if the father had died intestate, seized of and partition and valuation thereof was made through the Orphans' Court and it was sold by the executors to Henry Kinsey, another son, the devise in the will to Abraham being wholly ignored. A draught of the tract on the records of the Orphans' Court shows a tract of irregular outlines about 200 perches long and 75 perches wide, lying adjoining the graveyard, other lands of John Kinsey and Abraham Kinsey and lands of Rev. Jacob Senn, deceased.

John Kinsey, senior, also held a mortgage against Barnet Heller of Richland, dated April 7, 1798, which was satisfied April 21, 1806, to secure 185 pounds, a mortgage to secure 800 pounds on the premises of Isaac Biehn in Plumstead and Bedminster dated July 7, 1804, satisfied April 8, 1806, and another against John Leister of Rockhill for 121 pounds, 13 shillings dated April 1, 1805, satisfied March 3, 1819. The power of attorney to satisfy

this mortgage is signed John Kinzig. A power of attorney to collect the mortgage against Isaac Biehn, dated Jan. 11, 1820, to his sons, Jacob and Abraham, is signed Johannes Kinsey.

WILL OF JOHN KINSEY, SR.

"I, John Kinsey of Rockhill Township, Bucks County, State of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, being advanced in years and considering the uncertainty of life, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, think it necessary to dispose of those worldly goods that God in his Mercy hath given me to enjoy, by this my last Will and Testament in manner hereafter expressed, that is to say, first of all I will that all my just debts be well and truly discharged.

ITEM, I give and bequeath unto my dear and well beloved wife, Susanna, the one-third of all the produce of my plantation whereon I now live during her natural life (if she continues my widow) and the privilege of such parts of my dwelling house and barn as she may find necessary and as much of my moveable goods and effects as she may think convenient for her own use during her natural life and also the interest of two hundred pounds yearly as long as she is my widow.

ITEM, I give and devise unto my son, Abraham, the plantation whereon I live, situated in Rockhill Township, Bucks County, bounded by lands of my son, John Kinsey, Adam Kern, John Grove, John Nease and Lot, I devise hereafter for a burying ground and Meeting House, hereafter, described, and by lot marked No. 4, in my draught containing about 117 acres (be the same more or less) it being marked on my draught by No. 1 and No. 3, to have and to hold unto my son Abraham Kinsie, his heirs and assigns forever, subject to the privileges and produce willed to my wife, aforesaid, for which he shall pay 10 pounds per acre and two hundred pounds for the buildings thereon to my executors, hereinafter named, at the decease of my wife, but, in case my son, Abraham, is not able to pay off the whole immediately after the death of my wife, it is my will that he shall give interest at three per cent. per annum for the money that remains unpaid.

ITEM, I give and devise one acre of land joining John Nease (on the Ridge Road) and lands of John Friedt, and Lots No. 4 and No. 1 aforesaid unto the people called Monnonites for a burying ground and Meeting House to be possessed by them for the uses aforesaid forever.

ITEM, As to all the rest and residue and remainder of my goods and chattels and outstanding debts of what kind and nature soever, I give and bequeath unto all my children, Jacob, John, Dilman, Henry, Abraham and Hannah, to be equally divided between them share and share alike, and whatever I have advanced to either of them, their share to be out of it.

FINALLY, I do nominate and appoint my two sons, Jacob and Abraham, co-and joint the executors of this my last Will and Testament and I do hereby revoke, annul and make void all former and other wills by me heretofore made and declared to be made by word of mouth or writing, ratifying and confirming this only, written on both sides of this sheet of paper, to be my last.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged by the testator as his last will and testament in the presence of us the hereunto subscribed witnesses who at his request have set our names.

Morgan Custard. Johannes Nace.

(Signed) JOHANNES KINSIE. (Seal)

November 30, 1829, Abraham Heany, swore to signature of Morgan Custard, and Johannes Nace, duly qualified as witness, and the Will was duly proved and letters granted to Jacob and Abraham Kinsey, the executors therein named.

Registered November 30th, 1829, in Will Book No. 10, pages 761-2.

The original Will with the draught thereon was taken out some years ago by a lawyer and never returned, the draught is therefore lost.

The Inventory of the Goods and Effects of John Kinsie of Rockhill was made November 23rd, 1829, and amounted to \$5,023.49.

Among the items mentioned therein, besides household goods, are the following:

Yet due on the Bond of Peter Been	\$ 356.66
Yet due on the Bond of Samuel Foulke	88.33
Yet due on the Bond of Philip Diets	117.33
Yet due on the Bond of Isaac Been	1,066.66

Yet due on the Bond of Isaac Been	2,335.66
Yet due on the Note of Peter Frank	48.00
Bond of Abraham Kinsey	360.79
Cash	22.30

Account filed November 11th, 1831.

Amount of inventory	\$5,023.49
Advance on sales	143.20
Amount of real estate sold	1,979.07
Note of David Ruth not appraised	35.50
Rent received of David Krout	36.89
Interest accrued	15.24
Interest accrued	15.00
	\$7,248.39

Balance in hands of Executors \$5,392.41

The proceedings in reference to the 81 acres of land re-conveyed to John Kinsey by his son Abraham, are as follows:

Orphans' Court Record Vol. 7, page 270. December 15th, 1829.

The petition of Jacob Kinsey, eldest son of and heir-at-law of John Kinsey, late of Rockhill Township, deceased, respectfully represents,

That the said John Kinsey died leaving no widow, but issue four children and the representatives of two deceased children, viz.:

Jacob, the petitioner, John, issue of Dilman Kinsey, deceased, viz.: John, Abraham, Jacob, Susanna and Barbara, residing in Upper Canada; Henry, Abraham, issue of Hannah Alderfer, deceased, who died in deceased's lifetime, viz., John, Jacob, Abraham, Susanna, Mary and Hannah Alderfer.

That the said John Kinsey died intestate as to eighty-one acres of land in Rockhill, which he purchased after making his will, bounded by lands of Abraham Kinsey, John Kinsey, and a burying ground and others.

Praying for partition and valuation of the said tract.

Inquest awarded as prayed for.

Ibid page February 10th, 1830. Return of valuation filed and rule granted on all the above named heirs, to accept or refuse same at valuation.

September 14th, 1830, due proof of publication of notice and proof of service of said rule filed and the heirs, who appeared, refused to accept and order made to Jacob Kinsey and Abraham Kinsey, Executors to sell the same.

December 13th, 1830. Report of sale to Henry Kinsey for \$1,979.16 filed and confirmed.

Sheriff's Deed, Deed Book No. 55, page 613, September 14th, 1831:

Benjamin Morris, Sheriff, of Bucks County to Abraham Kinsey, for 88 acres and 80 perches of land in Plumstead and Bedminster Townships, Bucks County, seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Biehn at suit of Jacob Kinsey, late of Rockhill Township, deceased, for consideration of \$2,212.50.

Abraham Kinsey on September 15th, 1831, assigned all interest in the said tract to Isaac Biehn, for the consideration above mentioned.

LETTERS OF ATTORNEY OF HEIRS OF JOHN KINSEY, Deceased. Miscellaneous Book, No. 6, page 303. Recorder of Deeds Office, Doylestown, Pa. February 15th, 1832,

John Kinsey, Abraham Kinsey, Jacob Kinsey, Daniel Stauffer and Susanna, his wife, and Henry Bechtel and Barbara, his wife, all of the Township of Waterloo, except Jacob Kinsey, who lives in the Township of Dumfries, all in the County of Halton, District of Gore, Province of Upper Canada, Letter of Attorney to George Probst of South White Hill Township in the County of Lehigh, State of Pennsylvania, to ask, demand, sue for and recover of and from Abraham Kinsey of Rockhill Township, county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, Administrator or Executor of the late John Kinsey, of Rockhill Township, aforesaid deceased, one thousand dollars which are due and owing unto us being left to us by the said John Kinsey of Rockhill.

Signed by the several parties mentioned therein, all the women signing by mark.

RELEASES OF HEIRS OF JOHN KINSEY DECEASED to the Executors. Book No. 7, (Misc.), pages 117 and 118, May 27th, 1833.

John Kinze and Henry Kinze of Rockhill, sons and legatees named in the will of John Kinze release to Jacob Kinze and Abraham Kinze, executors of the will of said John Kinze, deceased, \$961.75 each and every of us, for all claim, etc.

Signed, Johannes Kinsen (?), Henry Kinsey. (Seal).

The name of John Kinsey is signed in German, and the signature being copied by someone as transcriber not very familiar with German script, possibly, is not very clear as to the spelling and is followed by a word of three letters doubtless meant for "Junior" but not at all intelligible.

Release of Joseph Alderfer of Upper Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, for \$997.43 legacy due to his late wife Hannah, which would descend to my children by her, viz.: John, Jacob, Abraham, Susanna, Mary and Hannah Alderfer. Dated March 10th, 1832, Book No. 7, page 718.

Following this release of record is copy of a bond of the said Joseph Alderfer to the executors of John Kinsey, deceased, for the sum of \$2,130.86 to secure the payment of the said \$997.43 to his children therein mentioned.

The following marriages in the name of Kinsey, apparently of this family, appear on record in Bucks County:

Abraham Kinsey of Rockhill and Susannah Kolp, by Rev. Jacob Senn, May 8, 1810.

Jacob Keensy and Sarah Hummel, Sept. 4, 1814.

Abraham Kinsey and Sarah Hoch, Oct. 9, 1836.

John Kinsey and Catharine Solliday, Oct. 21, 1838.

Elizabeth Kinsey and John Krout, March 17, 1839.

David Kinsey and Catharine Hartman, Oct. 3, 1841.

Hannah Kinsey and Noah Drumbore, Oct. 15, 1843.

Joseph Kinsey and Magdalena Drumbore, Jan. 11, 1844.

Samuel Kiensy and Maria Kiensy, Oct. 28, 1849.

All at Tohickon Ref. Ch.

ABRAHAM KINSEY, son of John and Susanna, died intestate in Rockhill, Nov. 15, 1866, at very advanced age. Letters of Administration were granted to his sons-in-law, John A. Krout and Isaac Rosenberger, They filed an account showing a balance of \$6,614.86 in their hands.

DEED of Heirs of Abraham Kinsey to Abraham Kinsey, Junior.

Dated April 10, 1867, recorded in Deed Book No. 136, page 299.

Joseph Kinsey and Magdalen, his wife, of Canada West by their attorney, George Trumbower of Rockhill. David Kinsey of Lower Saucon, Northampton County and Catharine, his wife,

Anna Kinsey of Rockhill and Elizabeth Kinsey, intermarried with John A. Kraut of Bedminster Township, Bucks County. Maria Kinsey, intermarried with Isaac G. Rosenberger of Rockhill, being all the children and representatives of Abraham Kinsey, late of Rockhill deceased. Said Abraham having died intestate November 15th, 1867 (?) leaving no widow, and children as above and seized of two tracts of land in Rockhill, 26 acres 21 perches and 7 acres 99 perches which the above named parties convey unto Abraham Kinsey Jr. of Rockhill.

Abraham Senior, the above decedent was the Abraham who married Susannah Kolb, at Tohickon Church, May 8, 1810, and Abraham Junior, doubtless the son who married Sarah High or Hoch in 1836.

John Kinsey Junior, died about 1855. At the Orphans' Court, April 23, his widow, Anna Kinsey and her children, John D. Kinsey, Samuel D. Kinsey, Jacob D. Kinsey, Catharine Detweiler, married to Leonard Detweiler and Mary Kinsey and Nancy Kinsey, minor children of Henry D. Kinsey, a deceased son, were presented asking for partition and valuation of five tracts of land in Rockhill.

He was doubtless the John Kinsey of Bedminster who married Nancy Detweiler May 18, 1822.

HENRY KINSEY, SON OF JOHN AND SUSANNA

The Will of Henry Kinsey of Rockhill, dated June 4, 1855, probated September 1, 1860, Will Book No. 15, page 146 mentions three sons, John, Samuel and Joseph as executors and directs that real estate be sold and equal distribution of his estate to be made to all his children and representatives.

Inventory made August 31, 1860.

Notes against John, Samuel and William Kinsey.

Book Accounts against Maria Kinsey, Elizabeth Kinsey, John Kinsey, Henry Kinsey, Samuel Kinsey and Joseph Kinsey.

Account of Executors filed January 5, 1861

Amount of proceeds of Real Estate, sold	\$ 5,505.11
Total amount of estate	\$10,568.59
Balance in hands of Executors	\$10,116.30

Letters of Administration of estate of Henry D. Kinsey granted July 30, 1850, to John Kinsey, residence of decedent Hilltown, Bucks County, Pa.

Renunciation of Widow Alivia Kinsey in favor of said John Kinsey, July 29, 1850.

Inventory made July 29, 1850, by Henry Kinsey, Senior, and Elias Hartzell.

Account filed Jan. 9, 1852. Bal. due administrator, \$27.24.

Deed of Henry Troxell and Samuel D. Kinsey, administrator of John Kinsey, late of Rockhill, to John D. Kinsey 32 acres 77 perches bought of Jacob Stout April 3, 1832, Said John Kinsey died intestate and the tract adjudged to John D. Kinsey 12 acres 15 perches and 17 acres 30 perches. Dower of Anna Kinsey on part of these tracts satisfied in 1926, now in borough of Perkasio.



THE CENTENARY OF TRINITY UNITED CHURCH, KITCHENER, FORMERLY BERLIN

Condensed from "So Great a Heritage," by B. Mabel Dunham, B.A.

The church known as Trinity United Church, Kitchener, was, until Church Union, in 1925, the only Methodist church in the municipality. Among its present members there are many whose ancestors were among the early builders of the church.

As early as 1823, the Methodists of Berlin became a mission on the Dumfries Circuit, which was organized by Rev. George Ferguson in 1819, according to his diary. The circuit comprised the Townships of Ancaster, West Flamboro, Dumfries, Waterloo, Sheffield and one appointment with the Mohawks, six miles north of Brantford.

Rev. George Ferguson was an indefatigable worker, but it is probable that he did not visit the Berlin congregation in 1819. He sent out "circuit riders" who toured the circuit on horseback, blazed trails through the woods carrying in their saddlebags provisions for themselves and their horses. These men broke to the hungry dwellers in the wilderness, the bread of life. They preached as many as four times on a single Sabbath, continuing their work for a lifetime, rising usually before daybreak and journeying long distances before breakfast. For their labour they received scarcely a competence, but God gave them many souls for their hire. The men and women who lived in lonely log cabins and battled for an existence in the little smoky



TRINITY UNITED CHURCH, KITCHENER

clearings of Upper Canada heard the Word with gladness, their hearts responded to the Gospel message, the preacher became their best friend and religion, the sun of their drab existence.

The first circuit rider to visit Berlin was Rev. Edmund Stoney, an Irishman, who was converted in the old land at the age of 21. He is said to have possessed all the attributes of a good preacher except one, good health. He came only one year but returned to this mission in 1839 and 1840, then returned to Ireland.

Of Rev. Robert Corson, who succeeded him, more is known. He is said to have been very quick of speech, somewhat blunt, very business like and punctual. The story is told that on one occasion he had finished his brief service and set out for his next appointment only to find a larger congregation arriving. He returned and preached his sermon over again. He organized at least one new mission at Cornell's, the log-cabin residence of Samuel Cornell, between Preston and Freeport, close to the river. When he returned to the Dumfries Circuit in 1837-38 he was able to have with him for the first time in many years his devoted wife and four sons named after John Wesley and three lesser lights of Methodism.

Rev. George Ferguson relates in his Diary that in 1840 he was again appointed to the Dumfries Circuit with Rev. D. B. Madden as colleague, "a kind, affectionate, willing fellow worker." Of him it is said that in collecting for the funds "he was peculiarly successful and in this he excelled all my colleagues, old and young." Ferguson says that the Evangelical Association had just built a new church and offered the Methodists the use of it until they should be able to build their own. He tells of a campmeeting conducted by the Evangelicals, at which a number of English attended and "some of our people."

The first quarterly meeting for the Conference was held in Cornell's Chapel. The chairman was Rev. William Ryerson, "Missionary agent," and brother of the celebrated Rev. Egerton Ryerson, founder of the Public School system of Ontario. "On Saturday," the diary says, "we had a crowded house. At preaching the congregation was immense, not one-third of the people could get into the house. The preacher stood outside with a handkerchief tied on his head and preached to an audience deeply affected. This was a day long to be remembered. Its blessed effects followed the people home."

The last Quarterly Meeting for 1840 was held "in our venerable Br. Ellis' barn, near Hespeler." On Sunday the barn was literally crammed.

In 1841, there were only two churches in the entire Dumfries Circuit. Rev. Ferguson tells how he secured subscriptions for \$1,500 to build a church at St. George and related that "in Berlin a lot worth \$100 was given for a chapel and we commenced operations there, procured subscriptions and gave out the job, although our means were rather limited." The site of the donated lot was on the south corner of Church and Frederick (now Benton) Streets, a tract of land about an acre in area. The deed is in the Registry Office in Kitchener and the names of the trustees are Samuel Bowers, James Alderson, William Benton, Thomas Collins and Thomas Sparrow.

The church was erected on the most easterly end of the property and was a small, white frame structure, close to Church Street. It seated about 120 people and cost about \$1,000. From the church westward to Frederick (Benton) Street and south almost to St. George Street extended the Methodist cemetery, a beautiful spot with fifteen large beech trees.

The church was dedicated on Oct. 23, 1941, to the service and worship of Almighty God. The missionary agent, Rev. William Ryerson, preached morning and evening. "He was much in his element and the people were greatly edified, many shouting aloud."

In the early days a delightful spirit of co-operation existed among the pioneer churches of the community. During the forties and the fifties there were in Berlin churches of the Mennonite, Evangelical, Swedenborgian and Lutheran faiths, besides the Methodists. The Presbyterians and the Anglicans worshipped with the Methodists until they had established churches of their own. During the years 1847-1850, the Dumfries Circuit, with a membership of from 487 to 700, was the largest Methodist circuit in point of numbers in all Upper Canada.

Interest in missions was developed at an early date and in February, 1860, when Berlin had become an independent circuit, a great four-day missionary conference was held. On Monday a meeting was held at Zion Station (on the back road from Breslau to Hespeler) and "the people cheerfully contributed of their abundance." Sheriff George Davidson presided at the Tuesday meeting in Berlin when he gave a brief survey of mis-

sions in general and in particular the missions at Hudson Bay and in British Columbia. Wednesday's meeting, at Winterbourne, was not so successful, for while it was in progress a little black animal, with a white stripe down its back, rushed into the room and disrupted the meeting. Even the collection was overlooked in the general hurry to vacate the premises. At Hawkesville, on Thursday, weather conditions accounted for a poor attendance, but collections exceeded those of the previous year.

During the sixties the first rapprochement was noted between the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies, when, in 1868, a Methodist Conference was being held in Kingston. At the same time the Canada Presbyterian Synod was meeting at the same place and the Presbyterians sent a fraternal delegate to the Methodists. The Chairman of the Methodist Conference received the delegate with much pleasure and evoked loud applause when he stated that the Methodists were ready to join their Scotch friends in a solemn league and covenant against sin and the man of sin. But union between the two churches was long delayed since the Methodists were divided on questions of administration while the Presbyterians quarrelled on matters of doctrine. By 1874, however, the Methodists had become consolidated into the Methodist Church of Canada, and in the following year the Presbyterians consummated a general union under the name of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Berlin was incorporated as a town in 1871 with a population of 2,700. Evidences of increasing maturity soon began to be evident. A new social consciousness was marked by the building of a county home for the poor on the outskirts of the town in 1867. In 1874, the streets were lighted for the first time, a verger making his rounds on the principal streets of the town in the early evening to light the coal-oil lamps.

In this same year, 1874, a milestone was reached in the history of Methodism in Berlin, when the Church Board began to debate the question of a new church. This idea was accelerated by the request of the town officials for the removal of all graves from the denominational plots to a new municipal cemetery, called Mount Hope, between Berlin and Waterloo. The Methodist graves were removed by William DeKay. The Methodist burying ground with its fifteen beautiful trees was then sold to William Moyer, who subdivided it and sold it in town lots.

One day, early in 1875, Sheriff Moses Springer made a proposition to Edgar Chrysler, a member of the Methodist Church Board. He had in his hands the disposition of a twenty-five-year-old Township Hall on Queen Street North. It belonged to the Crown Lands Department and it was rented at the time to the German newspaper, but, if Edgar Chrysler would buy it for church purposes within twenty-four hours, he might have it at a bargain—\$200.00.

Edgar Chrysler, after consultation with some of the church members, went to his employer, John Fennell, and asked him for two hundred dollars on a note. Fennell advanced the money and Chrysler came into possession of the hall. At a church board meeting, on Nov. 20, 1874, Chrysler presented a receipt for the money and the deed for the property. When the note was about to fall due, a congregational meeting was called and \$222.60 was raised to pay the note and the accrued interest. The old church built in 1841 was then sold to the United Brethren Church. I. E. Bowman, M.P., was the recording steward of the church at the time.

There is no record of the dedication of the church which had been a Township Hall or of the purchase of furnishings. Those who remember the building say that there was a centre aisle from the entrance door to the altar, with an intersecting aisle not far from the door. The choir sat in the front seats on either side of the centre aisle, and when they sang they turned and faced the congregation. The choir-leader, Jacob Shupe, frequently brought his violin to church and played it, accompanied by his son, Wellington Shupe, on a little reed organ. Miss Elizabeth Ziegler and her two sisters, who became Mrs. J. M. Staebler and Mrs. John R. Eden, carried the soprano while Mrs. Shupe, Ida McMahon (Mrs. W. M. Cram), Annie Geddes and Ina Lamont sang alto. The male singers were the Ziegler brothers, W. J. Chapman, Herman Eby and E. P. Clement.

The sixties and seventies were famous for "tea-meetings," or "soirees." The general public was invited to come and consume, for a nominal fee, quantities of cakes, pies, tarts, tea, coffee, sandwiches, fruit and other delicacies, which the ladies brought to the church in such quantities that the tables fairly groaned with the weight of good things. Music and conversation enlivened the proceedings and "a good time was had by all."

In March, 1878, Rev. Richard Williams persuaded the young people of the church to organize a Young People's Christian Association for the purpose of aiding the church and for mutual

development. This developed later into the Epworth League of Christian Endeavour. Today it is the Young People's Union.

During the summer of 1878 building operations were again begun to improve the appearance of the building and to increase its capacity. The verandah was removed and the new features included a brick veneer, a full-sized basement, an alcove for the choir and a new roof. While repairs were being made, the Methodists met regularly in the Town Hall.

In a month's time, the workmen were ready to lay the cornerstone. A silver trowel, worth \$20, was made at Savage's Jewellery Store, in Guelph, and donated by "a well-known Roman Catholic of Toronto." It was displayed first in Guelph and later in Berlin and it was of exquisite workmanship, made of beautifully chased silver with an ivory handle. The honour of laying the cornerstone was to have been accorded to W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton and Toronto, but Rev. A. Burns, D.D., LL.D., President of the Wesleyan Female College at Hamilton, substituted for him at the eleventh hour.

The ceremony took place at three o'clock on Oct. 2, with clergy of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican Churches on the platform. At the conclusion of the devotional exercises the pastor enumerated the contents of a bottle which was to be placed in the cornerstone, the current number of the Christian Guardian, the last minutes of the London Conference, copper and silver coins of the realm and lists of public officials and leading citizens of the town, as well as the names of the church officials. The stone was well and truly laid. Contributions were solicited and addresses were delivered by Rev. E. B. Ryckman and the local clergy. A tea-meeting was held in the evening.

The church was reopened on July 20, 1879. Rev. W. S. Griffin, D.D., president of the London Conference, preached morning and evening and Rev. E. Clement in the afternoon. It was a beautiful day and large crowds were present, including people from Preston, Winterbourne, Hawkesville and other points of the County.

On the following Tuesday evening a "grand soiree" was held. The pastor presented a statement of the cost of the building and the financial obligation to be assumed by the people. The erection and completion of the building, including the purchase of an adjoining lot to the southwest would approximate \$5,000, of which the Berlin congregation was asked to provide only \$2,000. The balance, the pastor hoped he would be able to

raise by soliciting subscriptions elsewhere. That evening \$2,350 was raised by subscription. During the following months the church organizations which had subscribed were busy raising the money by lectures, "necktie" socials and concerts.

The trustees responsible for the work of renovation were James Potter, Martin Simpson, P. E. W. Moyer, E. P. Clement, Thomas Hilliard, I. E. Bowman and Henry Durrant. The last three retired almost as soon as the work was undertaken because of changes in the circuit and they were replaced by C. L. Peterson, J. B. Fellman and Dr. Wright. Then, for the first time, Berlin had a board consisting entirely of members of the Berlin Church.

On the removal of the Shupe Family to Galt, the choir was led for many years by Elizabeth Ziegler and the little reed organ was played by Alice Woodsend, an English girl, who came to Berlin to teach and who became Mrs. Richard Reid. From their new quarters in the alcove behind the minister, the choir faced the congregation throughout the service.

After separation from the Waterloo Church, the Berlin Church passed through a very critical period. To financial difficulties were added quarrels and dissensions among the people. The parsonage was sold, and it looked for a time as though the church would be well advised to close its doors and disband.

It was then that the Ladies' Aid Society was organized, with a membership fee of five cents a month. Mrs. J. A. Whiting (Mrs. J. W. German) was the first president. The women tried not only to develop a friendly comradeship among the members of the church, but to raise money by ingenious methods. They invited the pastor to deliver a course of lectures and they organized a sewing-circle for women. Ordinary tea meetings gave place to "sugar" socials, "strawberry" festivals and "pink" and other socials.

A brighter day dawned when Rev. J. W. German became the pastor of the church. "Father" German had a new approach. His prayers were different. He brought everyone in town publicly to the Throne of Grace. Especially did he intercede for "the livery men, the factory girls and the sinners in the back seat." His interests extended to civic life, and for many years he served most acceptably on the board of the newly-organized Public Library. He took, as his second wife, Mrs. J. A. Whiting and she proved to be a wonderful helpmate.

When Rev. J. E. Howell became pastor, (1889-1891), the further enlargement of the building was under consideration. It was proposed to add a new wing to the southwest on the lot recently acquired by the church. By placing the pulpit, altar and choir gallery in the middle of the northeast wall, it was possible to orient the church so that it would lie parallel with Queen Street, doubling the capacity for pews and providing a second entrance from Queen Street in the new wing.

This work was undertaken and accomplished, but there is no record of the reopening of the enlarged church. It was at this time that an imposing vocaleon was bought, which had to be pumped by hand. The Ladies' Aid Society, inspired by a new incentive, undertook to raise, over a period of two years, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars to be applied on the church extension project and on furnishings for the parsonage they hoped to have some day. The fees were increased to twenty-five cents a month, and this revenue was augmented by the proceeds from another round of socials. Presumably, the financial objective was reached for the ladies were entrusted with the carpeting of the church. They put the old carpet in the new wing of the church and bought 300 yards of new carpet at 63 cents a yard for the old part of the building nearest the altar. At the same time they bought dark garnet repp material at 95 cents a yard to cushion uniformly all the pews.

On June 9, 1891, the Methodists of Berlin celebrated the fiftieth anniversary by entertaining the eighth session of the Guelph Conference of 130 ministers and 59 laymen. Special visitors were Rev. Chancellor Burwash of Victoria College, Rev. E. H. Dewart, Editor of the Christian Guardian, and Rev. Dr. Burns, who laid the cornerstone of the new church in 1878.

In 1892, the church resorted to a rather unusual method of providing itself with a nest-egg against any possible emergency in the future. It placed four fifteen-year endowment Insurance policies with the Mutual Life Assurance Company on the lives of four of its members, Aaron Bricker, Thomas W. Simpson, George H. Whiting and E. P. Clement. This did not meet with the approval of some of the members of Mennonite ancestry, but, contrary to prediction, all the insured were still alive at the time of maturity.

At the Quarterly Board meeting of August 1892, an informal discussion took place on the state of spirituality in the church. It was felt that a more determined effort should be

made "to save souls and to promote the work of God in the community." It was decided to invite Crossley and Hunter, well-known evangelists, to conduct services in the church for four weeks. This was front page news in the press of the day, and the newspaper carried full accounts of the meetings, summaries of the sermons and portraits of the Evangelists. Crowds flocked to the church night after night not only from Berlin but from the surrounding villages, and included people of many denominations. The spiritual life of the church was definitely quickened.

Into a vital church was breathed a new impulse to missions. This was further strengthened by the decision of Rev. Dr. John Scott, pastor of the church, to accept an invitation to go to Japan as Dean of Theology in the College of Tokyo. Half the Church was at the station to see the family off. There seemed little hope of ever seeing them again. Dr. Scott spent several fruitful years in the Orient, being President of the Japan Conference in 1900. In 1907, he died in Toronto of paralysis. Two years later his daughter, Mary, having graduated from Victoria College, returned to do evangelistic work in Japan.

A few years later a recruit for missions was found in the membership of the church in the person of Albert P. Quentin (formerly Quirmbach). He went to China. His letters and his visits on furlough have been marked by inspiration. Both he and Mrs. Quentin have done much for the Berlin Church by developing a profound interest in the missionary work in China.

The turn of the century was the occasion for a drive to wipe out a \$6,000 mortgage on the church property. As the result of many personal sacrifices, \$2,500 was raised in cash and the balance was promised in three annual instalments. It was a gala day when the entire amount of the mortgage was paid and the document was burned with much satisfaction and ceremony.

The choir decided that the time had come to replace the vocaleon with a new pipe organ. John Brown, a member of the choir, raised \$1,500 for this purpose by private subscriptions.

In 1904, it leaked out that a movement was on foot to sell the church, pipe-organ and all, to the newly-organized St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. There was to be no dallying about the matter. If the Methodists would vacate the church by the end of the month, the Lutherans would pay \$7,000 cash for it, including the organ, the furniture and all other contents.

The Methodists faced a momentous problem, but finally

decided—not unanimously—to accept the offer. The Opera House on Queen Street South was rented for Sunday services for an indefinite period.

The site for a new church was chosen without delay or controversy. Sheriff Springer owned two adjoining lots on Frederick Street, on which stood two small, inconsequential, frame houses. The Methodists bought these properties for \$3,100, demolished the houses and hoped to proceed at once with the building.

But delays and disappointments made progress slow. The Opera House proved totally inadequate and had to be abandoned within a few weeks. Other quarters were secured temporarily in the Salvation Army Barracks on Ontario Street South, one big, barren room, poorly heated and ventilated. The services were badly disorganized and some of the people longed for the fleshpots of the dear, old church on Queen Street, the new pipe-organ, the family pew and the garnet repp cushions. Rev. D. W. Snider was a tower of strength to his people. He had the vision without which the people perish and he spoke continually of the glorious days that were just around the corner. Ernest M. Shildrick and Margaret Zoellner (Mrs. Carey Baker) kept up the musical part of the services in the face of many discouragements.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new church took place on August 14, 1905. Mrs. J. W. German had the honour of laying the stone. The chief speaker was Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland, Missionary Superintendent of the Methodist Church, who had been pastor of the first church nearly fifty years before.

Building operations continued into the spring of 1906. When completed, the cost of the building, including a new organ, new furnishings and decoration was computed at \$31,227, of which only \$7,500 was unpaid at the time of dedication. But the four fifteen-year policies matured in 1907.

Dedication Sunday was June 10, 1906. Not one of the 1,068 seats but was filled at the morning service. Rev. J. W. German led in prayer and Rev. J. C. Antliff, of Galt, preached. The choir sang "Seek Ye the Lord," with J. Riley Hallman taking the tenor solo obligato. This number was repeated at the evening service to another capacity audience.

The trustees of the Church at the time were E. P. Clement, Aaron Bricker, A. S. Hallman, T. W. Simpson, A. Weseloh, Dr.

J. F. Honsberger, Dr. W. R. Wilkinson, A. B. Musselman, J. B. Weaver, George Harrison, Martin Dunham, S. E. Shantz, J. G. Wing, John Brown and Rev. J. W. German, none of whom is now living.

In 1907, the 13th annual session of the Hamilton Conference was held in the church. Many former ministers were present to offer congratulations on the new church. Rev. Dr. W. C. Henderson gave the jubilee address, marking the 50th anniversary of his entry into the ministry.

It was a member of the Church, Daniel B. Detweiler, who was largely responsible for transmission of electrical power from Niagara Falls to the towns and cities of Western Ontario for domestic and industrial use. He was named "a committee of one," and he made his dream come true. This was accomplished on Oct. 11, 1910, and on June 9, 1912, Berlin was incorporated as a city.

The First World War took its toll of the boys from Trinity Church, Kitchener. Those who never returned are: Frank R. Brown, David Ward Clement, James H. Crail, Ira Diefenbaker, Alexander Ralph Eby, Albert Sydney Hewitt, Howard Hudson, John Henry Looker, Ralph Messett, Stanley Moody, John Simpson, Gordon Stauffer, Ralph L. Weaver, M.C., and James Arthur White.

No other incident connected with the war occasioned so much bitterness locally as the change of the city's name. When suggestions for a new name were solicited "Kitchener" was offered by Elsie Master, a member of the church, and chosen by popular vote.

Frenzies of joy greeted both false and authentic reports of the signing of the armistice. A service was held in the church so that the Methodists and their friends might give thanks to God for an answer to their prayers, for a cessation of battle and for the prospect of a permanent peace.

There never was a union of church so remarkable as that consummated by Act of Parliament in Ottawa on June 10, 1925, consolidating into the United Church of Canada three historic Canadian denominations, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church and the Congregational Church. Fully 8,000 people were in the Arena, in Toronto, when the actual union was celebrated in a spectacular service.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kitchener, the vote went two to



REV. JAMES SIMS



CAPT. PHILIP FROWDE
SEAGRAM



DR. JOHN SCOTT

three against union. Rev. G. B. McLennan and 140 of his flock came to join with former Methodists and a few Congregationalists in the building which had been Trinity Methodist Church. On June 14, 1925, two pastors, Rev. W. E. Pescott and Rev. G. B. McLennan administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time to the United Church, and during the past fifteen years the members have been knit together as one people.

In 1927, on the dissolution of the dual pastorate the Church was obliged to choose a new minister by the method adopted by the enlarged church at the time of Church Union. Four ministers chosen by a committee of seven were invited to preach for a call. The unanimous choice of the congregation was Rev. W. D. Spence, a former Congregationalist.

Under the supervision of Oliver Kinzie, George Schlee, J. K. Becker and others, a large addition was erected to the rear of the Church building at this time, providing rooms for adult classes of the Church School. The auditorium was re-decorated with a view to producing an atmosphere more conducive to the spirit of reverence. New pulpit furniture was bought, the choir balcony enlarged and a new pipe-organ installed. The cost of alterations and new equipment was \$47,500.

The present minister of the church is Rev. E. O. Seymour, M.A., B.D. It has been his duty to guide the church through another lean season, the opening years of the second world war. Again young men of the church are volunteering for active service, at sea, on land and in the air, and the women are spending much time at the Red Cross rooms on Queen Street. Darkest clouds overshadow the church and all the people but some day the sun will shine again and the people of the United Church will gather within the Sanctuary to give thanks for Victory and the promise of an everlasting international peace.



BIOGRAPHY

REVEREND JAMES SIMS

Reverend James Sims took a leading part in the educational and religious life of the early years of the settlement of the County of Waterloo. He was born in 1812, in the Parish of Insch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His education was received at the Parish Schools and, though not extensive, the foundation was laid upon which by self study, extensive reading and an excel-

lent memory, he became a man of general information and, being a good conversationalist, he readily communicated such information to others. His early years of manhood were spent in farming, which did not afford much time for literary work, but every spare moment was spent with books and in reading.

In 1837 he married Janet Robertson, widow, and in the summer of that year sailed from Aberdeen in the ship "Hercules" with his wife, his step-children, Alexander, John and Jane Robertson, accompanied by his father, James Sims, his mother, his brothers, Peter and Andrew, and his sister, Margaret (Mrs. Wm. Fowler), and his nephews, James and Peter Sims. After a voyage of eight weeks they landed at Quebec and immediately proceeded by boat up the St. Lawrence River, through the canals and Lake Ontario to Toronto, where they spent their first winter in Canada. In the spring of 1838 they went by boat to Hamilton and thence by wagons and on foot to the Queen's Bush, locating on Lot 2, Con. 13, in the Township of Wellesley, about one mile from Hawkesville. At that time the country surrounding was practically an unbroken forest, there being only a few settlers in the neighborhood, with small clearings and no roads except through the bush. The nearest grist mill was at Waterloo Village and many of the early settlers carried their flour and other provisions on their backs to their homes.

Mr. Sims went to work with the energy of the early settlers of those days and in a short time had a small clearing and a home. His early years were devoted to clearing the land and going in summer to the older settlements to work at the harvest, which provided a little ready money for the necessities of life. Settlement was rapid and in a few years the Township of Wellesley and surrounding townships, took on the activities of municipal, educational and social life. Roads were made, bridges built, schools and churches were erected and villages sprang up with the attendant industries of grist and saw mills, blacksmith and carriage shops, stores, etc., so that in the short space of ten or twenty years, the country from an unbroken forest took on the appearance of well settled farms, comfortable homes and prosperous communities.

A few years after Mr. Sims located in Wellesley Township, John Hawke began putting in a dam on the Conestoga River and made preparations for building a grist mill at Hawkesville. The mill was built and put into operation in the year 1846, which was of great benefit to the settlers in providing a market for grain

near by and obviating a long drive over bad roads to Waterloo to get gristing done.

Though James Sims took part in the material operations rendered necessary to clearing up a farm, his work was chiefly in the educational and religious life of the community. Spending a summer or two at Doon and assisting at the work of building Ferrie's flour mill, he associated himself with the Baptist church at Blair. He was ordained a Baptist Minister in 1842 and was appointed pastor of the church at Blair, which position he filled for twenty years. He was popularly known as "Elder Sims." During the year 1845 to 1860 he was a well known personage, for every two weeks on Saturday, he was seen proceeding on horse-back from his home near Hawkesville to the Village of Blair, where he preached twice on Sunday and returned home on Monday.

There were other Baptist communities in which he conducted religious services, more particularly at a small meeting house near Elmira. He was called upon frequently to perform the marriage ceremony. He was a good public speaker and had an easy and ready flow of language, logical in argument and forceful in delivery. His desire for knowledge led him to study Hebrew and Greek, so that he might read and study the scriptures in their original tongues. Many hours did he spend with the dim light of the candle poring over Hebrew and Greek lexicons, studying the meaning of obscure verbs and writing exegeses on scriptural teaching and doctrine.

His principal study was the prophecies, and like many other students of prophecy, his mind ran to the fixing of years and dates for the second coming of Christ. Reading the works of Dr. Thomas, a writer on prophecy, he gradually drew away from the Baptist Church and joined the Christadelphians, as did many of the members of the Baptist Church at Blair, forming an Ecclesia, Mr. Sims, being the principal teacher.

When Waterloo County was formed from the District of Wellington in 1853, Reverend James Sims was appointed superintendent of schools for the Townships of Woolwich and Wellesley, which position he filled for some years. At that time there were five superintendents for the County and they constituted the Board of Public Instruction. The board met a number of times each year to grant teaching certificates and transact other business relating to education. Mr. Sims was the first chairman of the board, which position he occupied until the year 1861.

Taking a lively interest in education he encouraged settlers to establish and support schools. He was a friend to the teacher and many a young man was encouraged to engage in the profession through his advice. He was brought into contact with those having the management and control of educational work in the early history of the Public School System in Ontario. Trustees and teachers frequently went to his house to consult him on school matters. Both he and his wife were very hospitable, visitors and strangers being always welcomed and entertained in true Scottish simplicity.

He took an active interest in the temperance cause, and when the Sons of Temperance movement started he took it up warmly, speaking and lecturing in its favor and became a charter member of the lodge of the Sons of Temperance, that was organized in the Village of Hawkesville in 1854, and he assisted in organizing lodges at other places. The lodge at Hawkesville for some years had a large membership, many of the young men in the village and neighborhood joining, and it had a marked effect upon the habits of the community, many of the people taking the pledge of abstinence and young men formed habits of strict sobriety, which became leading traits in their characters for life.

Under the leadership of the Hawkesville Lodge of Temperance annual soirees were held in a grove on the farm of John Hawke, adjacent to the village and were attended by other lodges in regalia. These soirees were very popular, the young men and women entering into the spirit of the cause with great enthusiasm. Music, speaking and refreshments were the leading features of these annual gatherings and Mr. Sims always gave an encouraging word and helping hand and was one of the principal speakers.

In 1867 Mr. Sims sold his farm on which he had lived for 29 years and retired from active life. He died in Waterloo, in 1880. His widow survived him to the year 1881. The family of James Sims and his wife Janet Harvey, were James C. Sims (retired from the Post Office department after 42 years' service) Montreal, Que.; Peter H. Sims, Secretary of the British America Assurance Company, Toronto, Ont.; William A. Sims, farmer, Swan River, Man.; Janet, widow of the late John McQueen, Hillman, Mich., all of whom are now deceased.

His only descendant living in the County of Waterloo, is his grandson, Harvey J. Sims, K.C., Barrister, Kitchener, son of the late P. H. Sims, Toronto.

Waterloo Chronicle, Semi-Centennial issue, 1906.

DR. JOHN SCOTT

A foremost pioneer in the early days of the Village of Berlin, now the city of Kitchener, was Dr. John Scott, leading physician of the village and district and prominently active in all projects for the general welfare and advancement of local and county interests.

John Scott was born in Bewlie Mains, a small village in Scotland, in January 1814. He early developed a keen intellect. In 1829 we find him at the Selkirk Grammar School where during his stay of three years he was awarded eight silver medals (now in the Waterloo Historical Society museum) for proficiency in English and general proficiency. Then he went to Edinburgh University where he attained his medical degree.

In 1834 he came to Canada. On July 11th of that year he was given authorization by Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to practise physic, surgery and medicine within the Province. He was at that time described as of Toronto.

From Toronto he went to Galt where he had a brother and where he was active in the cholera epidemic of the late summer of 1834. In the fall he came to Berlin where he remained to the end of his life, twenty-two years. Why he should have left Scotch Galt, then considerably larger and more important than Berlin, and his brother, and have chosen for permanence a small hamlet almost entirely German, remains a mystery. The Waterloo Historical Society has his professional card "Mr. Scott, Surgeon, Berlin and Waterloo, November 1834."

The first advertisement of Dr. Scott appears in the "Canada Museum" in September, 1835.

In Berlin he had his office at first and for sometime, in a tavern. Later he had a house on King Street near the present Scott Street, named after him. In September, 1854, he bought the west corner of Queen and Weber Streets, slightly over one-half acre, where he built a substantial brick house, well back off Queen Street and lived there for the brief remainder of his life. The house is still standing and is owned and occupied by the Knights of Columbus, while the ornamental garden, formerly fronting it, contains the Kitchener Public Library building.

In January, 1854, the first Council of the village of Berlin, consisting of five members, was elected by vote of the rate-payers. At their first meeting, held in the Court House, Monday,

January 16th, 1854, the councillors voted John Scott, one of their number, as reeve of the village. This office Dr. Scott held continuously for three years until his death. He was also Warden of the County for the same period, being the first incumbent in each case. Dr. Scott was largely instrumental in having Berlin selected as the County town against the strong rivalry of Galt. The central location of Berlin was finally the deciding factor.

"Der Deutsche Canadier" of December 18th, 1856, announces with regret that due to continued illness, Dr. John Scott has given notice that he intends to withdraw at once from his medical practice and from all public offices. The "Canadier" gives some of Dr. Scott's history, hopes for his early recovery and is high in his praise as one of the foremost citizens of Waterloo County.

The next number of the "Canadier," December 25th, tells of Dr. Scott's death, on the evening of Sunday, December 21st, and of his interment in the old Swedenborgian Cemetery, next to the first Swedenborgian church on the corner of Benton and Church streets, which the deceased had attended.

The "Berlin Telegraph" of Friday, December 26th, 1856, reports Dr. Scott's burial the preceding Tuesday and speaks highly of his overtaxing devotion to his public offices and his medical practice which finally led to the breakdown of his health.

The "Berlin Chronicle" of December 24th, 1856, has almost a full column obituary of Dr. Scott in heavy black borders; relates his death and burial and gives of his history as follows: Born on a small farm near the town of Selkirk, Scotland, the son of a landed proprietor, went to school in Selkirk and there studied with local Dr. Anderson. He came to Canada, to Galt and later to Berlin in 1834, and had an extensive medical practice. He became interested in local public affairs in 1849 and in 1850 was elected councillor and reeve of the Township of Waterloo. In 1852 he was elected provisional Warden, Warden of the County of Waterloo in 1853, and Reeve of Berlin in 1854. He held all these offices until his death. He had been coroner for the county for many years and was appointed Revenue Inspector in 1852. Dr. Scott died of a malignant liver complaint from which he had suffered for some months.

Thus ended a short and, to a high degree, useful life of not quite forty-three years.

Surviving Dr. Scott were his widow and two young children, one of them Charles J. Scott.

Dr. Scott lived to see the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway through Berlin, not long before his death. The Waterloo Historical Society has two invitation tickets to this event, October 8th, 1856, one to Dr. Scott and one to the reeve of Berlin.

W. H. Breithaupt.



PHILIP FROWDE SEAGRAM

Captain Philip Frowde Seagram lost his life when the Cafe de Paris in London was wrecked by a high-explosive bomb during the air-raid on Saturday evening, March 8th, 1941. Captain Seagram joined the 48th Highlanders of Canada of Toronto in 1934 and was mobilized for Active Service in that regiment on September 3rd, 1939. He went overseas in December 1939, as a lieutenant with the 1st Canadian Division. Early in 1940 he received his captaincy and was made Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Corps. After serving for several months he took the Canadian Junior War Staff course.

Captain Seagram was the youngest son of the late Edward Frowde Seagram and Edna Irvine McLachlan Seagram. He was born in Waterloo, April 15th, 1911. He attended Waterloo Public School, Upper Canada College and Ridley College. Up to the time of mobilization he was engaged in the brokerage business in Toronto. He was a director of the Canada Barrels and Kegs Limited, Waterloo, and a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He was an Anglican in religion.

Captain Seagram shared the family interest in the sport of kings, and actively participated in sports, as a cricketer, golfer, hockey and rugby player. As a cricketer he was a member of the Hon. R. C. Matthews' eleven, which visited England in 1936.

Captain Seagram was married April 3rd, 1937, at Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, to Martha Elizabeth Telfer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Telfer of Toronto. He was survived by his widow, who passed away suddenly on May 21st, 1941, and an infant daughter, Sandra.

Besides his daughter, there survive two brothers, Major J. E. Seagram and Campbell A. Seagram of Waterloo, two sisters, Mrs. B. A. Tate, and Mrs. Franz Wilhelmson, and a half-brother, Edward P. Seagram of Birmingham, Alabama.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM, 1941

Large storage basket (Schnitz Korb), Miss G. Jackson.

Brubacher Family Bible, D. B. Betzner and Miss Viola Brubacher.

Berliner Journal, Miss Hett.

Photo, ex-pupils, Waterloo School, Sept. 14, 1895, Mrs. A. B. Pollock.

Map, lots for sale, Berlin, 1853, C. G. Lips.

Rubble, presented by Iron Duke Mobile Kitchen, London, England.

Dr. John Scott memorials, Mrs. S. A. Moore:

Silver Medals received at Selkirk Grammar School, Scotland.

Authorization to practise medicine, 1834.

Appointment surgeon, 2nd battalion, Waterloo Militia, 1851.

Appointment Revenue Inspector, Waterloo County, 1852.

Appointment surgeon, 3rd battalion, Waterloo Militia, 1856.

Invitation tickets, opening Grand Trunk Railway, Stratford, 1856.

